UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/136
14 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 14 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN AND UZBEKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to transmit the text of a joint appeal dated 10 February 1995 addressed to you by the Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan (see annex).

We request that you have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. SYZDYKOV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

(Signed) A. AITMATOV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the Kyrgyz Republic
to the United Nations

(Signed) S. LAVROV
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

(Signed) L. KAYUMOV
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Tajikistan
to the United Nations

(Signed) F. TESHABAEV
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Uzbekistan to the
United Nations

Annex

Joint appeal dated 10 February 1995 from the Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan addressed to the President of the Security Council

The meeting in Alma Ata of the heads of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States gave us an opportunity to conduct a thorough review of the situation in and around Tajikistan, which is a source of great anxiety for us. We reaffirmed our conviction that there is no alternative to a settlement of the Tajik conflict through peaceful, political means. It is extremely important to point out that the deployment of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States not only helped prevent the conflict from escalating to a point that endangered international peace but also, by stabilizing the situation, promoted a dialogue between the leaders of Tajikistan and the opposition.

In spite of all the real difficulties, substantial results have been achieved in the process of a political settlement: inter-Tajik talks have begun and are continuing; the Agreement on a Cease-fire was signed on 17 September 1994 and has been extended; the Tajik parties have exchanged prisoners of war and other prisoners; and most of the Tajik refugees in Afghanistan have returned home. This was made possible in large part by support from the United Nations and the States that encouraged an inter-Tajik dialogue. In particular, we welcome the fact that the Security Council of the United Nations, acting in full accordance with its responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, by its resolution 968 (1994) established the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan.

At the same time, the situation in and around Tajikistan continues to pose a threat to regional peace and stability and therefore calls for more decisive action on the part of the international community. While it is clear that the principal responsibility lies with the Tajik parties themselves, the burden of mutual mistrust and enmity complicates efforts to achieve real national reconciliation. The time has come to make more effective use of the international factor: the peace-keeping capacity and potential of the United Nations.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan, which have assigned their military personnel to serve in the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, have already expressed their support for the initiative put forward in the letter of 25 January 1995 from the President of Tajikistan to the Secretary-General on the world Organization's greater participation in finding a settlement to the conflict in Tajikistan. We request the Security Council of the United Nations to respond to that appeal and take a decision that gives the green light to the establishment in Tajikistan of a full-fledged peace-keeping operation, whose composition and mandate would be in keeping with the major tasks involved in the settlement of the conflict. At the same time, we base our request on the existence of the precondition, the importance of which was underscored by the Secretary-General in his latest

report on peace-keeping: the opposed sides are prepared to accept assistance and "want to help themselves".

At the same time, we are aware that the United Nations bears the heavy burden of maintaining stability in many regions of the world. In order to facilitate the Organization's mission, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan declare their willingness to make available to the operation during its initial stage, to serve as United Nations peace-keeping forces, their units that are currently part of the contingent of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces.

We hope that the Security Council understands the reasons for this appeal. The great prestige of the United Nations and its influence on the parties to the conflict in Tajikistan can ensure a breakthrough in efforts to achieve a stable and lasting settlement and national reconciliation in Tajikistan.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan: N. NAZARBAEV

President of the Russian Federation: B. YELTSIN

President of the Kyrgyz Republic: A. AKAEV

President of the Republic of Tajikistan: E. RAKHMONOV

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: I. KARIMOV

Alma Ata
10 February 1995